

Kalkatungu language

Kalkatungu (also written **Kalkutungu**, **Galgadungu**, **Kalkutung**, **Kalkadoon**, **Galgaduun**) is an extinct Australian Aboriginal language formerly spoken around the area of Cloncurry, Queensland.

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Classification

Apart from the closely related language, Wakabunga, Kalkatungu is sometimes grouped with Yalarnnga as the Kalkatungic (Galgadungic) branch of the Pama–Nyungan family. O'Grady et al.,^[3] however, classify it as the sole member of the "Kalkatungic group" of the Pama-Nyungan family, and Dixon (2002)^[4] regards Kalkatungic as an areal group.

Phonology

Vowels

	<u>Front</u>	<u>Back</u>
<u>High</u>	i iː	u uː
<u>Low</u>	a aː	

Consonants

[5]

Kalkatungu	
Native to	Australia
Region	Mount Isa area, Queensland
Ethnicity	Kalkadoon people
Extinct	(date missing)
Language family	<div>Pama–Nyungan<ul style="list-style-type: none">Kalkatungic<ul style="list-style-type: none">Kalkatungu</div>
Signed forms	Kalkutungu Sign Language
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	ktg
Glottolog	kalk1246 (http://glottolog.org/resource/language/id/kalk1246) ^[1]
AIATSIS ^[2]	G13 (https://collection.aiatsis.gov.au/australian-aboriginal-languages/language/G13)

	Peripheral		Laminal		Apical	
	Bilabial	Velar	Palatal	Dental	Alveolar	Retroflex
Stop	p	k	c	t̪	t	ʈ
Nasal	m	ŋ	ɲ	ɳ	n	ɳ̠
Lateral			ʎ	ɭ	l	ɭ̠
Vibrant					r	
Approximant	w		j		ɻ	

It is not clear if the vibrant is a trill or a tap.

Stress

Like in English, word stress is realised in terms of loudness. Sentence stress is also organised similar to English with the first syllable in the final word of a phonological phrase getting the main stress.(tonic stress) Moreover, if there are more than two words in a phrase, the first syllable of the first word receives more stress than the non-final words.

Kalkatungu Sign Language

Kendon (1988) shows that Kalkatungu also had a developed signed form of their language.^[6]

References

1. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Kalkutung" (<http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/kalk1246>). *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
 2. G13 (<https://collection.aiatsis.gov.au/austlang/language/G13>) Kalkatungu at the Australian Indigenous Languages Database, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies
 3. O'Grady G.N, Voegelen C.F, Voegelen F.M (1966) *Languages of the Indo-Pacific*, Fascicle six, Anthropological linguistics 8/2
 4. Dixon, R. M. W. (2002). *Australian Languages: Their Nature and Development* (<http://www.cambridge.org/catalogue/catalogue.asp?isbn=0521473780>). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
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 6. Kendon, A. (1988) *Sign Languages of Aboriginal Australia: Cultural, Semiotic and Communicative Perspectives*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Roth, Walter E. (1897). *The expression of ideas by manual signs: a sign-language*. (p. 273–301) Reprinted from Roth, W.E. *Ethnological studies among the North-West-Central Queensland Aborigines*. London, Queensland Agent-Generals Information Office, 1897; 71–90; Information collected from the following tribes; Pitta-Pitta, Boinji, Ulaolinya, Wonkajera, Walookera, Undekerebina, Kalkadoon, Mitakoodi, Woonamurra, Goa. Reprinted (1978) in *Aboriginal sign languages of the Americas and Australia*. New York: Plenum Press, vol. 2.

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